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\$5,000,000.

Watertown Fire Insurance Company
 Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1811
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	\$500,000
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	\$211,600
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	\$301,720
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	


New York City: 1866
 CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$12,000,000
 NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 JOHN H. WATSON, President
 T. WHITTAKER, Secretary
 Capital, People's Block, Main st., JALCALILLI, N. M.
 1862 - - - 1862
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
 American Express Co., - - - Proprietors
 FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
 TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
 FORWARDING at a most expeditious rate by the regular Express
 Forwarding also, covering the regular Express
 Forwarding also, covering the regular Express

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before purchasing elsewhere.
Warerooms in Young America Block, over the
Clothing Store, Main street. drc50

HOOP SKIRTS.
Bradley's received a large invoice of Bradley's
brilliant ladies', Misses' and Children's
Unwearable, Wide Tape, Ocean Fo
and other popular styles of
Hoop Skirts.
Call and see them. (op15dt) O. R. DESKIN

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infan
try of the
REGULAR ARMY!
THIS Regiment offers re



men. They bring you from
moment of their enlistment
Good Pay Clothing, Boots &
being commanded by Experi-
ence Officers Terms of Enlist-
MENT YEARS

Pay per Month,	\$12.	\$13.
In extra soldier becomes		
advice, he is sure to go to the		
at the Soldiers Rest, or a Pen		
for Life. Apply for further		
nation, at No. 5 Hyatt		
block of		
C. V. S. ALLEN 24 L.		
8th Infantry U.S. Army		
Hecruin no		
soldier		

SPECTACLE

MYE ROUNSDNER has a very large stock of the different kinds of spectacles required for the eyes of the most delicate and most robust subjects. The spectacles will be accurately fitted to the person requiring them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of material, and in the most elegant and durable manner. In all who require an easy wearing and comfortable use, in a superior quality, is invited to my store to select from in all cases.

J. A. DENNETT

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. F. THOMPSON has returned to these islands, and is now exhibiting his new and improved Cinematograph, on the Hyatt House, where he intends to exhibit the

MAIKE PICTURES

Please call, and examine specimens and list of
 goods and prices. Goods can be made and a Horse Cloth
 or Carpet.
 Please call, May 28th, 1861.
 my 22nd

Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs
 a large stock and well bought, at
 self-bawf
 TALLMAN & COLLINS,
 110 Nassau St. N. Y.

Another Large Arrival
 OF
HOCKEY & GLASSWARE
WHEELOCK'S.
 JUST received the best stock of Wile-Granting

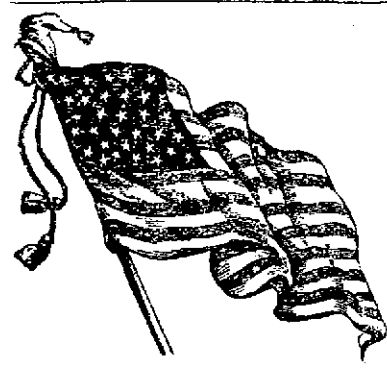
who wishing lots of one or two going to Col
do want to look for a good place to
Milwaukee, and home keepers. I will
who wish full sets or parts of each kind.

Go to Wheelocks.
Also, a large and fine assortment of various ki
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Linen Water in the w
Ware, China, Glass, and Trays of all sizes,
bravo, June 1st. 1894

REMOVAL!
MR. E. M. HIGGS, ARTIST
Has removed from his old to the corner of
and Milwaukee streets, where he would
and Milwaukee streets, and as many as
will favor him with a call. **RICE & ALNO**
not at

Choice Havana Segars
HOUSE equal to them in this city. Call on

A SPLENDID line of Breches and Cbucille Sea
McKEY & B.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Last Words on the Senatorial Question.

It has been unfairly represented that those who oppose the re-election of Senator Doolittle are his personal enemies. That this is the case in relation to ourselves we know to be untrue. We have never had any personal difficulty with the senator, and our relations with him have always been of the most amicable kind. Our feelings towards him, to-day, are not tinged with the least particle of animosity, and those of his partisan supporters who assume that no one can oppose his re-election who is not actuated by motives of personal hatred, are unjust in their assumptions. This is a matter which should be weighed dispassionately, and removed as far as possible from personal favoritisms or antipathies. We have endeavored to so treat the question, notwithstanding our motives have been grossly misrepresented, and we shall so continue to discuss this important matter, in which all citizens of the state have a common interest.

Judge Doolittle has no personal claims to this office which could not be as fairly awarded to a score of other men in the party. His ability, though fair, is not pre-eminent; his national reputation is not above that of John F. Potter, who has won for himself a position second to but few men in congress. There is, therefore, no justice in claiming the whole ground for Judge Doolittle and conceding nothing to those who oppose him but factious objects and personal feeling. We protest against this method of dealing with a question as liable to engender those very feelings which have been imputed to all who do not now support him, and which may leave its evil influence with the party, to produce its legitimate fruit hereafter.

We have urged and still insist that the republicans of this state cannot re-elect Judge Doolittle without in some degree endorsing his acts and opinions upon the momentous public questions which have arisen during his term. He has occupied much of his time and the attention of the senate in endeavoring to engrave upon the legislation of the country a Utopian scheme for colonizing all the black race in the country without the boundaries of the United States. It must be evident to all who have examined this subject that it would, if adopted, complete the financial ruin which now threatens the country with destruction. Those who think it good policy to deprive the southern states of their only laboring population, and with this deportation reduce the production of cotton, sugar and rice to a nominal amount for many years to come, at a cost of eight hundred or a thousand million of dollars, can consistently support Mr. Doolittle, but not otherwise.

The arguments with which he has endeavored to sustain his colonization proposition are the same, in many essential features, as those entertained by the pro-slavery democracy, viz: the inferiority of the African race, the natural (and justifiable because natural) prejudice against this race on the part of the whites; the certainty that they would spread over the whole north if emancipated, predicting that 150,000 of them would come to Wisconsin; and declaring that it is impossible for them to remain in this country in a state of freedom. These are among the points that are made in his speeches on colonization, to which we refer for proof. Whoever votes for Judge Doolittle for senator, in the caucus, votes to sustain these anti-republican doctrines, whose only fitting depositaries are the negro-baiting, inhuman and barbarous platforms of the pro-slavery democracy of this country. Whoever believes them to be true cannot be in favor of emancipation without immediate colonization; whoever endorses them cannot favor the freedom of the slave, as it is impossible to colonize out of the country the black population of the United States; whoever sanctions them should, to be consistent, advocate slavery throughout the country, or favor the enactment of the Illinois black laws in all the free states.

All who have kept in remembrance the delay, hesitation and vacillation in congress, in relation to the confiscation of the property of rebels, have also a lively recollection of their feelings of disgust at the hair-splitting senators and representatives, who refused to treat the rebels as enemies of the country, and insisted that they had rights under the constitution and the laws which should save them from the swift destruction which they deserved. These senators could make war upon the rebels and kill them, but they refused to apply the laws of war to them and their whole property. To sustain their inconsistency they appealed to the peace side of the constitution, made for the direction of civil affairs, but could not see that the war power of that instrument was as ample for the confiscation of all the property of internal enemies organized as belligerents, as those who attack us from abroad. With deadly enemies in hostile array for the purpose of destroying the constitution, they appealed to that same constitution to protect these

enemies from just punishment. Their parrot cry was "the constitution," "the sacred constitution," "you will violate the constitution." No wonder that Senator Howe, indignant at these subterfuges, exclaimed, "punish them in the name of God, then, if you cannot reach them under the constitution!"

Among those who voted in favor of delaying confiscation during the largest part of the session, was Senator Doolittle. His name in the record will generally be found with those of Browning, Cowan, Harris, Carlisle, etc., and that class of senators, who, when Senator Trumbull's bill was under discussion, were anxious for executive sessions, or postponements for the consideration of something that the great question of confiscation.

The discussion of the bill developed Senator Doolittle's ideas on the subject. He was opposed to confiscating the real estate of the rebels, except during their lives, and was against the emancipation of their slaves either by presidential proclamation or congressional enactment. He is on the record in regard to these two points. He says: "I hold that under the constitution congress has power to declare what shall and what shall not be contraband of war and subject of seizure." If congress had this power then the President did not, and the logical conclusion is that the President's great proclamation of emancipation, based on the war power he possesses independent of congress, is illegal and void. It is well known to all who conversed with Judge Doolittle previous to the president's proclamation, and even for a short time afterwards, that he did not favor such a proclamation. In a public speech at Racine he sneered at "paper bullets, confiscation laws, and edicts of emancipation." This position alone has the power to declare that slaves, or any thing else, are contraband of war, and it is not surprising that presidential "edicts of emancipation," were distasteful to him.

Having claimed the power to emancipate the slaves to be in congress, did he favor such an exercise of its powers by that body? In the appendix to the 4th volume of the Congressional Globe, 1862, page 85, will be found his speech on "emancipation and colonization" in which he says:

"What we may constitutionally and justly do to confiscate the property, including slaves, of the leading conspirators upon whom this crime rests, which

"I will, with all its power to damn, can hardly punish. I will not now consider; I may do so on some proper occasion hereafter. I will only say, that if we now do just what they charged us with intending to do; if, by one sweeping act of Congress, we declare the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in all the States, to remain forever within the States against the will of the people in those States, we shall make true every prophecy of our enemies against us, and make false the pledges we made in the canvass of 1860, on which we now advocate a doctrine in violation of every pledge we then gave, and on which we came into power? Shall we now make true every charge of our enemies against us, charges which we denounced as false and infamous? Shall we make them true instead of false prophecies by our actions now?"

It is not necessary to quote any further to show that Mr. Doolittle is opposed to the emancipation of the slaves either by the president or by congress. In the above extract he would make the president inconsistent and hypocritical because he does not abide by the pledges of his party, made in time of peace, without the remotest expectation of civil war, and all the changes and necessities incident to war. In this Mr. Doolittle follows rather than leads the unfair criticisms of the democratic press on this subject of a pledge not to interfere with slavery in the states.

As a further evidence of his hostility to the slave, or of his disposition to protect the rebels from punishment, we would refer to his vote upon an amendment to the confiscation bill, offered by Mr. Sumner, that the testimony of persons of color might be received as evidence to prove the disloyalty of white persons charged with treason. Upon this proposition to admit the testimony of almost the only loyal persons in some of the rebel states, Mr. Doolittle voted in the negative. See Congressional Globe, 1862, vol. 4, page 2,995.

We make no remarks upon this vote. It would require columns to give the thoughts which it suggests. We leave it to the reflection of the reader, that he may ponder upon the nice distinction it involves that the degree of a man's truthfulness depends upon his complexion!

We have no room to refer to Mr. Doolittle's appointments to office, except to say that there have been many family appointments; appointments to influence votes in his favor; and appointments to silence opponents. The public may learn all this from other sources; but the facts are not creditable to a great statesman and a truly generous and unselfish man.

It is on these grounds that we have opposed the re-election of Senator Doolittle. They may not be sufficient to satisfy others, but we think they justify our opposition. If the legislature sees fit to re-elect him we have only to say that we protest that it shall not be considered an endorsement of Senator Doolittle's course by the republican party of Wisconsin.

A COGENT REASON.—Dr. Brisbane writes a letter in favor of the re-election of Judge Doolittle because the Judge prepared and advocated the law under which he, Mr. B., holds a lucrative and an almost sinecure office. Wonder if the twenty other appointees under the same law, who owe their position to Judge Doolittle's influence, are not equally friendly to his re-election? A portion of them have already certified to his fitness.

Governor's Message.

(Continued from Saturday.)

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

I congratulate you on the prompt completion of the west wing of the state capital. The work has been faithfully, well and cheaply done. The cost of the west wing, including all extras, amounts to \$75,591.32, being \$2,498.68 less than the appropriation made for that purpose, and \$16,042.64 less than the cost of the east wing, which is considerably smaller in size than the west wing. The completion of the west wing of the capitol, seems to be very desirable. The old building is at present of little use, and without considerable repairs will probably soon become entirely unfit for occupation. Without it, however, there would not be sufficient room for the present and coming wants of the state. I am informed by the architect, that the south or north wing of the capitol, commencing where the south or north walls of the old building are now standing, would cost only \$25,000. If either of these wings were finished, there would be sufficient accommodation for all the state officers, and I therefore respectfully commend this matter to your careful consideration. A committee appointed by you for this purpose, could receive accurate information from the architect upon the whole subject.

TAX ON RAILROADS, PLANK ROADS, &c.

A decision of the supreme court made during the session of the legislature last winter, in the case of Kneeland vs. the City of Milwaukee, pronouncing unconstitutional the law taxing railroads and plank roads, by requiring them to pay a per centage on their gross earnings, in lieu of all other taxes, and as thereby declaring void all taxes assessed and levied in this state for many years past, threw the legislature into great embarrassment relative to the contract to be pursued to remedy the past, and to make legal the future levy of taxes. A joint committee was finally appointed by both houses to digest the necessary legislation, and an adjournment of the legislature had. Before its re-assembling, however, the supreme court, upon a motion for a rehearing in the case in which that decision had been made, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that, while their opinion was to the effect that the law taxing railroads and plank roads was unconstitutional, a sound application of the rule of stare decisis demanded that, in view of the fearful consequences to the state, they should fall back upon a decision understood to have been made by their predecessors in 1855, holding the law to be constitutional. This last decision made action on the part of the legislature unnecessary so far as the past was concerned, and to remedy any defects in the law for future taxation was left to the next legislature. The chief justice in delivering his opinion upon the last decision uses the following language:

"Besides, it is not as if we were fixing by our decision the future policy of the state, so long as the constitution remains unchanged. If we were—if we were blinding the people or the legislature to an unequal and unjust rule of taxation hereafter, the question would be of far greater moment. But we are not. Our views of the constitutional provision are well known, and the legislature can adopt the one it sees fit. There is, therefore, no remedy for the future, and the return by legislative enactment to the requirements of the fundamental law will be easy and attended with none of these disastrous results. This, in my judgment, is a very important consideration, and one which should determine my action in the premises."

From this extract it will appear that it is not safe for the state to retain the present system of taxation, as to railroads and plank roads, and I deem it your imperative duty so to change the laws on the subject of taxation as to bring them within the rules laid down by the supreme court, and to obviate all doubts as to the constitutionality of future taxes.

INSTITUTES OF THE BLIND AND OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

At my visits to the eleemosynary institutions of the state, I was much pleased with the proficiency of the unfortunate pupils in the institute for the education of the blind, and that for the education of the deaf and dumb. Both institutes are in excellent condition, well managed, and credit to the humanity of the state, and proof of the faithfulness and fitness of the trustees and officers under whose immediate care they are placed. Upon careful investigation, it will probably be found that both institutions have managed their affairs economically during the past year; and that in the appropriations which they ask for the ensuing year they have had due and proper regard to the embarrassed and unhappy state of our country, and have asked no more than seems absolutely necessary to continue the institutions in their present state of proficiency and usefulness.

The humane policy of the state, and its duty towards these unfortunate children who may thus partake of the benefits of an education from which they would otherwise be debarred, is so well understood and so firmly settled, that even in our present embarrassments it seems hardly necessary for me to recommend to you that all needed appropriations for the maintenance of these noble institutions be promptly made.

The board of trustees of the institution for the education of the blind ask for an appropriation of \$11,000, of which \$10,000 are the estimated current expenses for 1863, \$600 for an anticipated deficiency in the expenses of 1862, and \$1,200 for repairs on heating apparatus, of the necessity of which a visiting committee will probably become satisfied on personal inspection. The number of pupils in attendance during the year at this institute is fifty, a larger number than ever before in any one year. In comparing the expenses of it with that of the deaf and dumb, it should be borne in mind that the blind pupils require a larger number of attendants, which must be hired for that purpose, while the deaf mutes are able to perform a great deal of manual labor about their institution.

The number of pupils in attendance at the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb during the past year, is eighty-two. The trustees in their report asked first for an appropriation of \$12,000 for current expenses of the ensuing year, but in a postscript they have reduced the amount to \$350, because the instructors of the institute have voluntarily proposed a reduction in their salaries to that amount, on account of the large amount of taxes to be raised by the state, thus leaving \$11,650 as estimated current expenses.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

About the first of June, last past, the west wing of the hospital for the insane was completed, thus giving it the much needed additional room, and fitting it for the reception of a larger number of these unfortunate persons who, bereft of the light of reason, are not deemed incurable, but leave the hope that with proper treatment they may yet be returned to society as rational beings. By the report of the trustees it appears that 103 patients were in the hospital on the first day of October, 1861; 89 have been received in addition up to October 1st, 1862; of these 193 persons, 25 were discharged as recovered. The first patient improved, and 21 died. The first patient was admitted on the 14th of July, 1860, since which time, up to the 1st of October, 1862, 234 had been received in the hospital, of whom 41 have recovered, 15 have been

discharged as improved, and 15 as unimproved, and 32 have died. These results do not appear very flattering, and are, as near as I have been able to discover by examining the reports of similar institutions in other states, below the average results there obtained. It should be borne in mind that the object of this institution is to cure insane persons, not simply to furnish them a place where they can be safely kept from society.

It has always, very strongly impressed itself upon my mind, that, by making the principal physician of the west wing time superintendent, and thus compelling him to look after the entire management of the institution in all its details, too great and to some extent incongruous labor was thrown upon him, preventing him from giving his entire and undivided attention to the cure of the persons under his charge. It is self evident that the treatment of these persons requires the closest and most constant supervision, and you do not always find executive ability and business capacity, which a superintendent of the west wing should have, united with the studious and other deep interest in scientific researches, which should be represented in the physician. I am well aware that the plan here adopted is the one in operation in other states in the Union, but that does not prove that it is the best one. In European institutions of this kind a different plan and a division of labor in that respect exists, and the results of cure there obtained are, as I am credibly informed, much greater. We should never be unwilling to profit by the example of others.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The board of managers report that they had seventy-two inmates during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1862. This school is certainly not the least important among the benevolent institutions of the state. Children, who if they were sent to prison for crimes for which they can hardly be held morally responsible, would soon be confirmed and hardened criminals, are here educated and often made useful members of society. It is a pity that the state should have to support these unfortunate children, whom circumstances alone have generally made what they are, that they should be educated at the expense of the state. The managers seem to be of opinion that the present law taxing the counties for the support of the inmates respectively is impolitic and unjust; impolitic, because it prevents the sending of many who would otherwise receive the benefit of the institution; unjust, because the whole state, and a particular locality, owes the duty of reforming and educating these unfortunate children. The school should receive the same liberal patronage that the other benevolent state institutions enjoy, and I would therefore recommend a repeal of the present law taxing counties with the support of the inmates, and that the necessary appropriations be made for the support of the school during the current year.

STATE PRISON.

Your attention is particularly called to the condition and management of the state prison. Under existing laws the state prison commissioner is elected every two years by the people; he has the sole management and control of the prison in all the various branches and details, and is answerable to the governor and the state. No man, without previous experience in the management of such an institution, can probably assume that position without committing some errors of judgment. We all have to learn by experience, and every incumbent of that office will probably agree with me that his first year's experience was of great value to him, as enabled him during the second year to discard the errors and to pursue the solid duties of his office better and with more advantage to the state, and more economically to carry on the institution. Yet at the end of the second year the principle of rotation in office will generally lead to another year's apprenticeship of a new incumbent. A large portion of the annual current expenses of the prison is probably due to these frequent changes in the person of the commissioner, and the expense of the state prison commissioner shows an estimated indebtedness on the first of January, 1863, over and above the \$20,000 appropriated for current expenses, of \$3,000, a discrepancy between the estimated expenses on the basis of which the appropriation was made and the actual expenditures, which is surprisingly large. Sound policy would seem to dictate that the accounts and expenditures of such an institution should be subjected to the scrutiny and audit of an auditing officer. The secretary of state is by the constitution ex officio auditor, and these accounts as well as those of all other public officers, expending money, of and for the state, might properly pass through his hands. While I, with my present views on the subject, am not inclined to favor any plan which, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars to the state, would place the management of the prison and the details of its control and submit it to private persons for gain, without sufficient guarantees that the treatment of the convicts would be according to the principles of a humane policy, looking towards reform of the criminal as well as his punishment, I trust that your wisdom will discover some mode of so amending the present laws on this subject as to reduce the expenses of the prison to a less burdensome limit, and prevent the regular returning annual indebtedness of the institution.

You will find that the commissioner estimates the current expense of the present year at \$20,000. During the past year a female prison, being a substantial building of cut stone, and containing eighteen cells, has been built; also a durable wall around the female prison grounds, 36 rods long, has been erected, and 302 feet of the front wall, left unfinished last year, have been completed. All this work has been done by convicts, and should be taken into account in estimating and judging of the expenses of the management of the prison.

The total number of convicts confined during the last year, from January 6th to October 1st, is 173; of which there had been discharged 57, leaving 116 in the prison on the last named date, of whom 112 were males and 4 females.

The reports of the several state departments and state institutions are printed, and will be laid before you for examination.

My attention has been of late repeatedly and pointedly directed to the fact that the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company have failed to pay the interest on the bonds issued by them, and that the Fox and Wisconsin river, which by chapter 112 of the laws of 1856, they were required to discharge so far as then due within six months, and the balance as promptly as it should fall due, and the payment of which by the company, and the completion of the work, were the main reasons that induced the state to turn over to that company the large and magnificent grant of land made by congress for this public work. Although from a perusal of the history of this improvement, and the several acts of the legislature, and the action of the state on the subject, I doubt that the state could be legally bound for the payment of these debts, yet it has always and very properly deemed it its duty to see that the state was not embarrassed by the grant which was made for its benefit, and the persons holding these evidences of indebtedness very justly complain of the dereliction of duty on the part of the

company, and threaten to hold the state responsible for their claims. Some insist that the company have forfeited their charter, and that it should be taken from them. Other creditors of the company, who can make no claim upon the state for payment of their demands, also ask some action on the part of the state to compel the company to pay them, or to have the property pledged for their claims sold.

Some measures certainly should be promptly taken by you, to procure justice to be done to these respective creditors and claimants. There being many intricate legal questions, as well as questions of policy connected with proper action on your part in regard to these matters, and my time having been constantly wholly occupied by other pressing duties, I am not prepared to make any definite recommendation to you as to steps best to be taken, and would suggest that the appropriate committee, upon consultation with the attorney general as to legal points that may arise, fully investigate the matter, and that they seek an opinion from the state and the creditors of the company and other claimants. The communications I have received on this subject I will lay before any committee you may be pleased to appoint.

MILWAUKEE AND ROCK RIVER CANAL COMPANY.

Action has been had by the commissioners appointed under the act of the legislature of the extra session to settle the liabilities, if any, of the state to the Milwaukee & Rock River Canal Company, and an early day their views on the claims of the company, and the results of their investigations and negotiations will be laid before you.

NUMBER OF TROOPS RAISED FOR THE WAR, &c.

Aside from the first regiment for three months, Wisconsin had, on the first of January, 1862, organized, equipped and sent to the field in response to calls made from the general government, ten regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one company of sharpshooters, and there were then remaining in the state organized, in process of organization and nearly completed, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of artillery, which were all completed, and with two additional batteries sent to the field during last winter and spring. Under orders from the war department, all recruiting for new as well as old regiments had ceased during last spring, when it became apparent that the gigantic efforts of the enemy, and the loss and diminution of our own forces made an increase of our military force necessary. On the 22d of May, 1862, a call was made for 75,000 men, for which one regiment was required from our state, the organization of which was immediately commenced. Owing, however, to the previously mistaken policy of stopping recruiting, which had the effect of turning the attention of those who shortly before were willing and anxious to volunteer in their country's defense to other pursuits, and of engendering the belief that the necessities of the government would not require an increase of the army to overthrow the rebellion, the organization of this regiment was proceeding very slowly. On the second day of July, 1862, another call was made by the President for 300,000 additional volunteers, and I was notified that Wisconsin was required to furnish five regiments of infantry as a part of its quota under this call. In order to insure the speedy organization of these troops, I divided the state into five regimental districts, as nearly as possible in the number of inhabitants, requesting the organization of one regiment in each district, and all possible efforts were made again to arouse the patriotism of the people to the new and pressing demands of the country. New York and other states commenced a system of offering state bounties to facilitate the raising of troops, and arrangements were made by me to procure a similar bounty in this state by private contributions and loans to be made upon the faith that the legislature would subsequently authorize the payment of the money so raised. Before, however, the necessary preliminary arrangements for the collection and proper application of the funds for this purpose had been completed, on the 10th of August, 1862, the President of the United States required an additional force of 300,000 drafted militia to be furnished immediately, and ordered that if any of the states should not have furnished their quota of volunteers under the previous call by the 15th of August, a draft should be made to fill the deficiency.

The short time thus allowed for volunteering made the plan of procuring and offering state bounties, for the purpose of procuring troops, impracticable, and it had to be abandoned, and we were any necessity then to resort to such measures, as by the urgent, large and widely succeeding calls of the government, the well-known condition of our army in the field, and the stringent measures adopted to secure its immediate increase, the patriotism of the people was kindled anew in such a measure that war became the business of the whole people; commercial, agricultural and other avocations were almost ceased for a time; crops were being raised in the fields, and although the time was the most unfavorable one in our state, when the largest part of the people were engaged with the harvest and could ill afford to spare the laborers that were to be so suddenly and in so large a number transferred from the harvest to the battle field, yet with unprecedented zeal, disregarding all other ties and engagements, did the people of the state rally to the national call for troops. When the call for 300,000 drafted militia was made, and to me by the Secretary of War, I was advised that for any excess of troops previously furnished by the state credit should be given; and subsequently that the number of drafted militia required from Wisconsin was 11,904. Upon my repeated inquiries whether the five regiments of infantry demanded under the call of 300,000 volunteers constituted our entire quota under that call, no answer was returned by the Secretary of War. As the time for furnishing volunteers for both calls was limited to the fifteenth of August, and as the people of the several counties in the state were mostly anxious to furnish the required number for the 600,000 men by volunteers, and thus be exempt from draft, or at least reduce the number of those to be drafted, it became necessary to assign to each county its quota of men, which was accordingly done, upon the proposition, induced by the several orders of the Secretary of War, that our entire quota was 5,000 under the call of 300,000 volunteers, and 11,904 under the call for 300,000 drafted militia, accounting for the discrepancy between the two numbers by the excess of about 4,000 men, which I believed the state had previously furnished. Subsequently to the assignment of the respective quotas to the counties, an order was made by the war department that the old regiments, which had been much decimated, should be filled, and that if not filled by the first of September, special drafts would be ordered for the deficiency, and afterwards I was informed that the number required to fill our old regiments was 5,904. From the nature and language of the order, I construed this to be an additional call to the 600,000 men, but the peculiar coincidence in numbers led to repeated inquiries on my part as to the true quota of the state under all the calls, and the result was the discovery of the fact, which disclosed the fact that the deficiency considered our quota under each of the two last calls to be 11,904, i. e. 23,808; that the number required for old regiments, if

furnished, might be credited upon this number; but also that, owing undoubtedly to incomplete returns at the office of the adjutant general in Washington, we had received credit only for 21,000 men, our own records we had sent to the field 24,800 men, and had thus failed to receive credit for 3,800. Deducting these from the 23,808 would leave our real quota 20,008 men instead of 16,808, assumed as the true number in making the apportionment among the counties. Inasmuch as this error arose by erroneous and insufficient information received from the war department, owing undoubtedly to the great pressure of business in that department, and perhaps to omissions or mistakes in telegraphic communications, and because it would have been unjust in my opinion, to have increased the quotas of the counties after they had once been assigned and acted upon; (for this information was not received until after the time for volunteering except for old regiments had expired,) I did not feel at liberty to make any change in the quotas as once assigned, and so informed the department. (Continued to-morrow.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

More New Books!

Just received at the new Bookstore of SUTHERLAND & RIDER. "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Story of the Great War," "The Story of the Great Peace," "The Story of the Great Revolution," "The Story of the Great Emancipation," "The Story of the Great Union," "The Story of the Great Liberty," "The Story of the Great Justice," "The Story of the Great Truth," "The Story of the Great Good," "The Story of the Great Beauty," "The Story of the Great Power," "The Story of the Great Wealth," "The Story of the Great Honor," "The Story of the Great Fame," "The Story of the Great Glory," "The Story of the Great Victory," "The Story of the Great Triumph," "The Story of the Great Success," "The Story of the Great Prosperity," "The Story of the Great Happiness," "The Story of the Great Peace," "The Story of the Great Liberty," "The Story of the Great Justice," "The Story of the Great Truth," "The Story of the Great Good," "The Story of the Great Beauty," "The Story of the Great Power," "The Story of the Great Wealth," "The Story of the Great Honor," "The 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State of Wisconsin to Nathaniel H. Bennett, Ellis H. Bennett, Thomas Kibbey and Mary Kibbey wife, the above named defendants, do hereby certify that the undersigned, as clerk of the circuit court for the County of Racine, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of November, 1862, and a copy of which is hereby served on you, and to serve a copy of the same on or to said complainant, on the subscribers, at their place in Racine, Wisconsin, and to cause the same to be a summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint in the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action is empowered to move the court for an order demanding the same. Dated Nov. 18th. 1862.

BENNETT, OAESDAY & CHILDS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
NORTH DODGE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT,
Charles O. Hildner, Plaintiff vs. Elizabeth A. Hildner and
Charles O. Hildner, Defendants.
Parasitance and sale rendered in the above entitled case
on the 21 day of December, A D 1891, if N
said stock, a refrigerator appraised for such purpose
would cost, will sell at public auction, to the highest
bidder, at the front door of the Central Bank, in the
city of Jaccsville, in said county, on
THE DAY OF JUNE NEXT,
at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, the above described
estate situate in the city of Jaccsville, in Brock
county and state of Wisconsin, and known and distin-
guished by lot number four (4) in Willard's subdivision

being twenty-two (22) feet on Milwaukee street
one hundred feet on Washington street, and
the entire plot of said subdivision, and much
if it shall be necessary to make the amount due
virtue of said judgment. Dated December 10th,
1891. JAMES M. STANLEY, Clerk of the Court.
JAMES M. STANLEY, PLEA. 11-11-91. del-11-91

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

vs. C. Cowie, plaintiff, John Mitchell Solomon Hunt-
ing, in, Plaintiff, vs. The Milwaukee and
St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, de-
fendant, and so rendered by the objection of for-
feiture and a judgment of the Court on the 14th
of June, A. D. 1891, I, Ira C. Jenks, a referee dis-
posed of such property by said court, with all
the same, to the said defendant, at the front door
of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Janesville, Wis-
consin.

ON THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

[illegible]

and pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure
 and sale rendered in the above action, on
 tenth day of December, A. D. 1864, in said court. I
 do sell and convey unto the said John B. Moore, Kate L. Main,
 George B. McIlwain and George Estlin,
 THE 16th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1865,
 we of clock P. M., all of that certain piece or parcel
 and situate, lying and being in the territory of Juncos-
 in, in the county of Boone and state of Wisconsin,
 to the said John B. Moore, Kate L. Main, George B. McIlwain
 and George Estlin, for and to the said John B. Moore, Kate
 L. Main, George B. McIlwain and George Estlin, to have and
 to hold unto the said John B. Moore, Kate L. Main, George
 B. McIlwain and George Estlin, their heirs and assigns forever.
 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
 and the seal of said court, at the city of Janesville, in said
 county of Boone and state of Wisconsin, this 16th day of
 April, A. D. 1865.
 H. T. FISHER, Clerk.
 JOHN T. JACKSON, J. C. C. J.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible][illegible]

THE 10th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT
 1906, in the afternoon, all those parcels of land situated in the city and assets of the Rock County Bank, described as follows: the east half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), all in township one (1) north, of range for steen (14) east, or more, thereof as shall be necessary to make the same subject to the claims of said Rock County Bank, and of its assigns, sold, to-wit:

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
 Sheriff of Rock County,
 Attorney, Ocedin

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Cutting,

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 16 day of November, 1892, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, so that you may appear and answer to said complaint, on the subscribers at their place in said city, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to do so, judgment will be rendered against you within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
PLAINTIFFS.
JANESVILLE, WIS.

Y virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court for Rock county, against the goods and chattels of the said John W. Parker and Benjamin J. Wacker, I have caused the following to be sold to wit: the said Parker and Wacker or either of them had on the 10th of August, 1853, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following debtors, a parcel of land which is now owned by the said John W. Parker and Benjamin J. Wacker, and also the crops of the said land, and the taking house of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, ch

THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1859,

10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit: lots three and four of block number four, in the eighth and ninth streets, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and also the fire in the lot number one in the original plan of the village of Janesville, situated in the city of Janesville, Rock county, dated December 20th, 1853, of J. M. PUESA & Co.

DOUGLAS & HAWES, Attys. DEPUTY

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

B. Entwistle, plaintiff, against O. Mattison and F. H. Entwistle, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants O. B. Mattison and F. H. Entwistle, greeting.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court on the 1st day of January, 1904, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned, at his office in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1904, and of which copy a return is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the undersigned, at his office in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, on or before the 15th day of January, A. D. 1905, at the same time and place, service, hereto, expires, of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time hereinbefore specified, the plaintiff in this action will take the case for judgment, and will ask for costs and disbursements of \$50.00 each, with interest on two hundred

and annuity, from the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Teste J. C. WILLARD, JERRELL, de Solr.

Plaintiff's Attorney, KANSAS, Mo.

City Surgeon.

DR. HORN, after 14 months of unparalleled success in his profession in Jacksonville and vicinity, may be found and consulted at all times in the rear of Lawrence & Atwood's store, on Liver street, Dr. Horn having been educated in his profession in England, and having the honor

Veterinary Surgeons of Philadelphia
 challenge competition in any of the various branches
 of his profession.

Surgical Operations
 performed for any disease to which the horse may be
 subject, and upon any animal of the principle
 S. B. — The very best references in Rock-
 county given with numerous other honorable testimonials of
 ability which Dr. H. will be very happy to give any one
 who may wish to see them.

Medicines of all kinds put up and for sale always.
 W. H. HOLME.
 November 6th, 1862. 12wly

Instructions for Field Artillery!
 (an 2541f) O. J. DEARMORN

For Rent.
A Y house opposite the residence of J. J. R. Pease
Esq. Enquire at the office of H. K. Whiton.
J. L. V. THOMAS.

WARRANTED DOLLS FOR SALE,

